

GEORGE ENGELMANN  
BOTANICAL NOTEBOOKS

*Pagination Note:*  
*Since many of the items lack a specific page number, the page number displayed online refers to the sequentially created number each item was given upon cataloging the materials.*

Cuscuta europaea

Caule filiformi, glomerulis capitatis, sessilibus  
floribus singulis brevissime pedicellatis 4-5' partitis,  
tubo corollae ~~superiori~~ subg. inducto  
calyxis segmenta ovata obtusiuscula et  
et laeviuscula erecta  
denuo patentes, aequante; staminibus  
limbo brevioribus, anthers ovoidis squamis  
minimis basi corollae inseritis, apice <sup>impresso</sup> dentatis  
~~frustratis~~, adpresso; stylis ~~curvatis~~ <sup>signatis</sup> longis  
stylolobium globosum depresso aequantibus  
divergentibus; signatis stylis multo longioribus  
capsula globosa depressa (f. s. robusta)  
corolla marcescens calyptata.

Europe. On Caylus Utica, banana,  
Spumaria etc. Prof Brown has  
collected a variety near Parknuk  
with a rather antish ovary (but  
apparently not differing in structure  
from the common form, as the N. Amer.  
species with a styllopodium do) and  
more erect styles, and a somewhat  
conic capsule. I can find no other  
difference in the species before me.

The plant is larger as ~~the~~ <sup>free</sup> C. Epithymum,  
the stems stouter (certainly not capillary  
as Chodat ~~says~~ says b.c. pag. 173)  
the flowers of about the same size  
but calyx and corolla obtusiuscula; and scales very small  
~~the~~ ovary as well as capsule much larger and adpressed  
larger and corolla fairly torn from  
its base and covering only the top of  
the capsule. — The ovary which in the  
other species only takes a very small  
space within the tube of the corolla, fills it  
very nearly in this one, and swells  
very soon afterward so that the  
corolla appears unlobate, and the same  
time much longer than the calyx  
which is only the consequence of its being  
lifted ~~up~~ from its insertion on top  
of the growing capsule.



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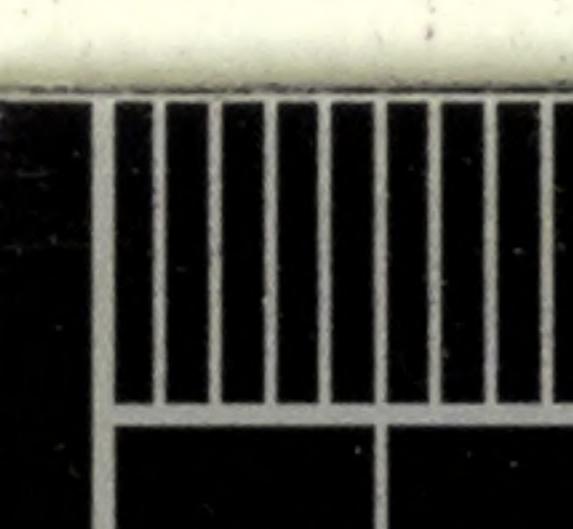
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GARDEN

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Cuscuta

*minima*

Caule capillaceo ramosissimo, glomerulis floribusque  
singulis aroto sessilibus, floribus 4 parted.  
tubo corollae proterviter campanulato  
calyxis capulati, segmentis transversaliter ovatis  
cuspidatis, s. abrupte acuminate, <sup>apicinatis flexis</sup> et  
laminis limbis acuminate breviori,  
staminibus limbo dimidiis brevioribus, squamis  
late ovatis, crenatis s. breviter pectinatis,  
(convergentibus ?) & stylis ovarianis  
globoso depresso aequantibus, stigmatibus  
(atropurpureis) stylorum long. tenui;  
capsula.

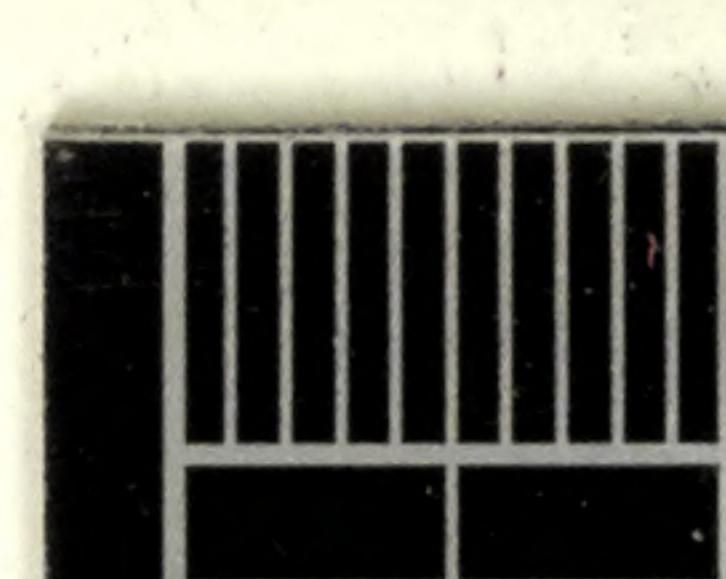
446. A. Braun

Mirabello on some shrubby Labiate, a small Thymus?

Flowers smaller than on any other species  
known to me; distinguished besides  
by its short openly campanulate  
tube of the corolla, — flowers in the  
specimen examined by me ~~are~~ more  
than 4 parted, but frequently only 3 parted;  
only & large in proportion to the corolla;  
and not adpressed more capulite lobes carinate with  
The lobes of the corolla are ~~at~~ acute  
or acuminate ~~the~~ incurved at the point  
and just below it somewhat sacate  
so that they appear as with a little  
blunt sac or spur on the under  
or outer side. — Stigma in my specimen  
dark purple and as long as the style proper  
but thicker, and ~~thus~~ <sup>thus</sup> appearing giving  
the style a elevate appearance.  
Styles apparently divergent. In one flower  
I observed 3 styles. — The corolla will  
probably be found at the base of the capsule.

The name *minima* would be proper.

Near *C. Epilinum* from which it differs by the <sup>very small</sup> 4 parted flowers,  
by the broad lobes of the calyx ~~and~~  
by the short openly campanulate tube of  
the corolla and by the short styles; apparently  
still more closely allied with *C. Epilinum*  
for which it is distinguished by the <sup>proportionately larger</sup> small 4 parted flowers  
and more over, by the spreading lobes of the corolla



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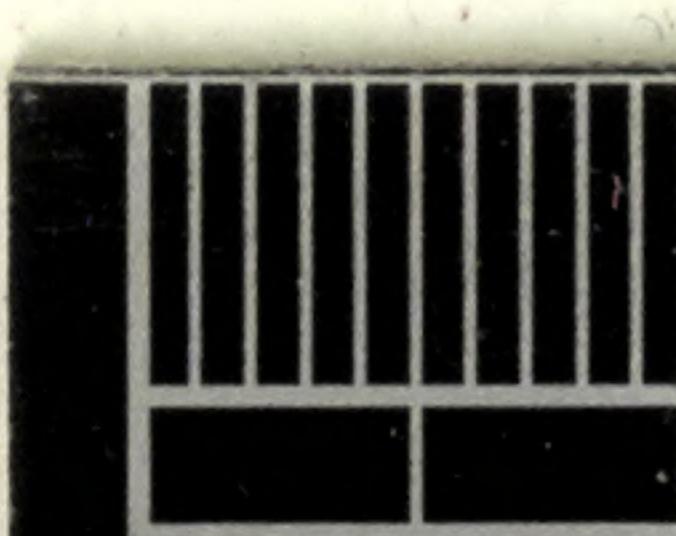
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Cuscuta arabis Fresen

Caule capillaceo; ~~fl~~ glomeratis, cap. tatis  
sessilibus; floribus singulis breviorum  
pedicellatis, 4-5 partitis; tubo corolle  
campanulata alypis segmentis ovatis  
s. ovato-lanceolatis ovatis breviori,  
Cuscuta lumbi ovata auctas ~~apiculata~~ sub-inflexas  
margini levissime crenulata, patentia  
aequante; staminibus sub-equalibus,  
limbo brevioribus; antheris cordato-triangularibus,  
squamicis quadratis apice truncatis  
fimbriatis, tenuissimis, tubo corolle  
brevioribus; stylis brevissimis cum  
stigmatis ovarium globosum sub-equalibus  
paulo divergentibus; capsule corolla  
crown capsulae globosum stylis  
horizontaliter divergentibus coronatis ~~et~~ ~~longior~~ persistente  
mucronante.

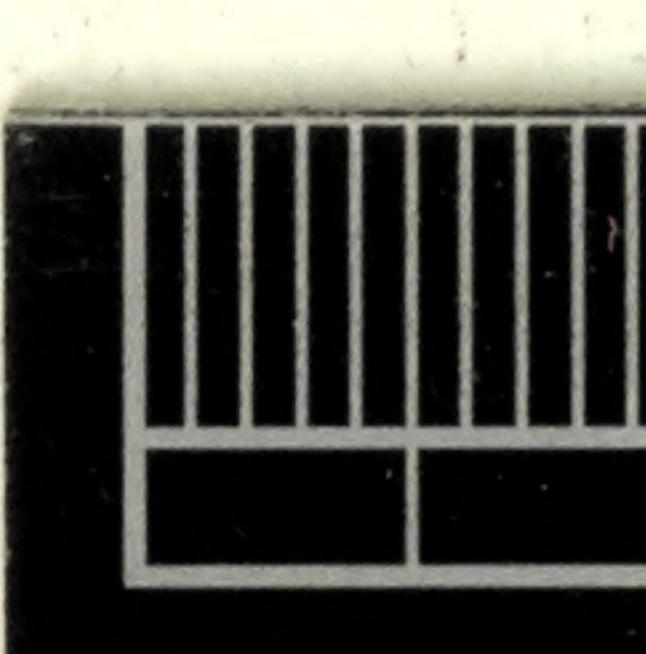
W. a Paganum Hamala 1835.

In Arabia (Shimpur, Red Sea)

Egypto (vide Chav. monogr.) et Abyssinia

(W. Shimpur 1843, on Labiat. C. brevistylis A. Br.)

This species very nearly resembles C. Epithymum; but it is well distinguished by the ~~very~~ short styles being much shorter than the stigmas, ~~and~~ ~~altogether~~ just equaling the ovary. ~~and~~ by the finely crenulated margin of the corolla lobes very thin square scales; by the rather triangular anthers and more subulate filaments; by the larger ovary which fills the whole tube of the corolla; ~~and~~ in this respect, ~~and~~ in the scales, ~~and~~ also in the ~~quadrangular~~ corolla being frequently 4 parted it resembles ~~the~~ Cus. europea; but the whole flower and especially the capsule is much smaller. The capsule and seeds are of the same size as C. Epithymum. The Arabian specimen before me has larger flowers, with the tube of the calyx not much exceeding the tube of the corolla. The specimen is ~~much~~ ~~passed~~ just in flower (collected May 75)



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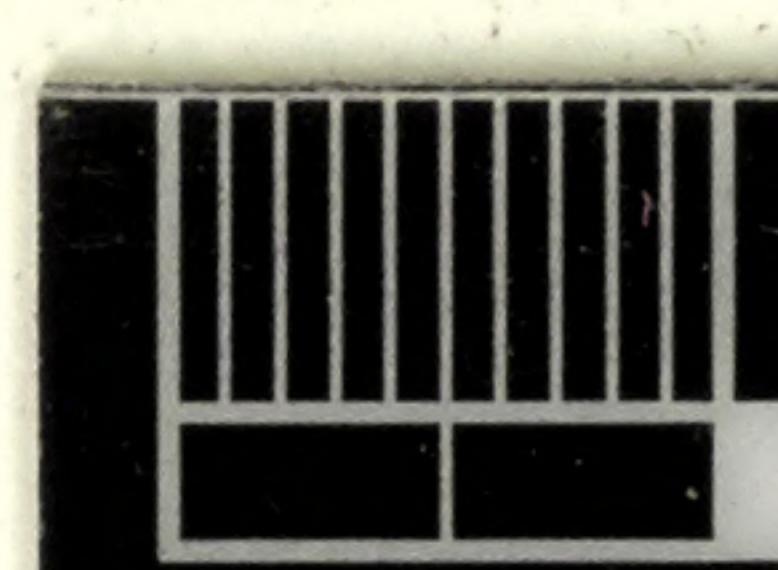


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are not so hard pressed, it has therefore quite a different maturity of fruit; corolla apparently smaller, not much exceeding the calyx, its lobes more reflexed or somewhat revolute at the points and capsule covered <sup>entirely</sup> to the base by the dry corolla; as it appears in *C. Epilinum* and *C. capulata* (not only on top as *Caps.* europ. or around the capsule but separated from the capsule clustered about its base);

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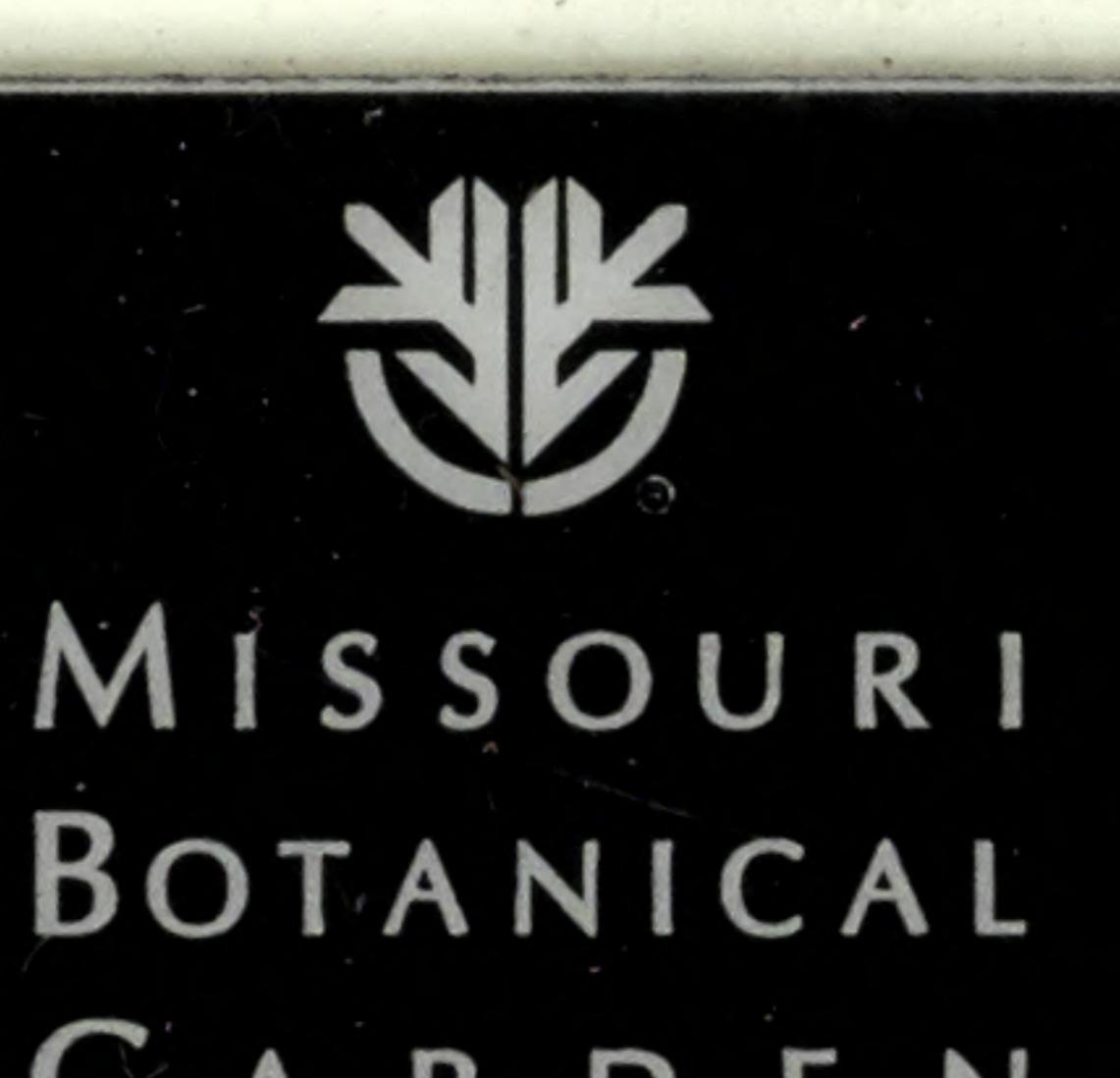
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Ciscuta Epidendrum leechii

Caule (si mylio) <sup>sub-</sup> capitulo; glomerulis ante  
sessilibus, floribus singulis sessilibus, 5 partitis;  
calycis cympanulata, capitate; ~~collusa~~  
~~globosa~~ <sup>the</sup> segmentis ovatis, ~~angustis~~ orbiculatis, acutis v.  
abrupte acuminatis; corolla globosa calycem  
vix excedente; tubo laevis ovatae costatae, mucronatae  
subequate, staminibus limbo dividis.  
Previousibus filamentis brevissimis; squamis  
adpetiolaris <sup>apice</sup> truncata, <sup>crenulata</sup> leviter fibrilata  
fascia corollae attinens, basi adpresso, plenique  
styli, cum stigmatis <sup>divaricatis</sup> vix globo (nigra)  
tubae corollae brevioribus; stigmatis  
incassatis stylis brevissimis duplo longioribus, & corolla circa  
capsulam globosam eximius sisca, <sup>oblonga</sup> marcescens

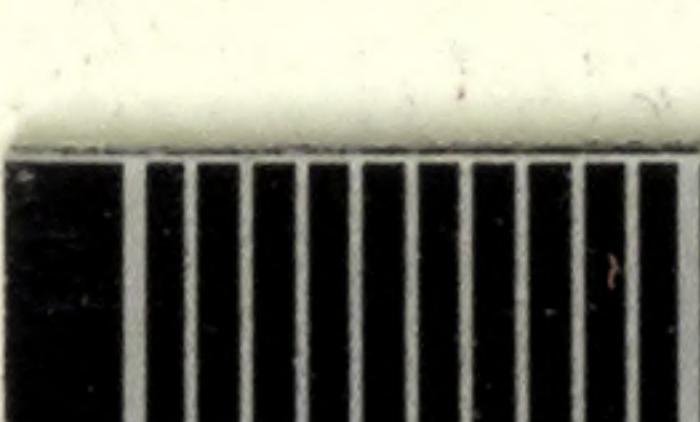
On Linum usitatissimum in Germany  
~~France~~, England, also in Pennsylvania  
Massachusetts (Oakées)

This species is distinguished from most others  
by its simple stem and by its strictly  
adhering to one species of plants. I am at least  
not aware of its having ever been found  
anywhere else but on Flax.

The flowers ~~themselves~~<sup>form</sup> very compact globose glomerules  
glomerules, ~~and~~<sup>and</sup> themselves of a globose shape  
shape. The corolla is nearly included with  
the calyx, smoothly 5 parted but seldom  
also 6 and 4 parted, - in the first instance  
I find it with 3 styles; - its lobes  
are rounded so that ~~not~~<sup>the</sup> spreading stamens  
included; ~~the~~<sup>the</sup> corolla ~~in some specimens~~<sup>in some specimens</sup> ~~the~~<sup>the</sup> corolla  
of the corolla ~~is~~<sup>is</sup> ~~large in proportion~~<sup>more or less marked with  
the scales ~~is~~<sup>is</sup> in my german specimens are  
fully as large as the tube and are  
slightly puberulent; in english and  
american specimens they are shorter  
and irregularly toothed at the truncate  
apex, or occasionally lobed. - ~~the~~<sup>the</sup> longer  
style is thicker than the very  
short styles.</sup>

The ~~orange~~ <sup>is</sup> larger, ~~in~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>2</sup> ~~table~~ of the ~~whole~~

After growing the corolla is not  
long from its insertion, but ~~the~~  
becomes ~~greater~~ ~~than~~



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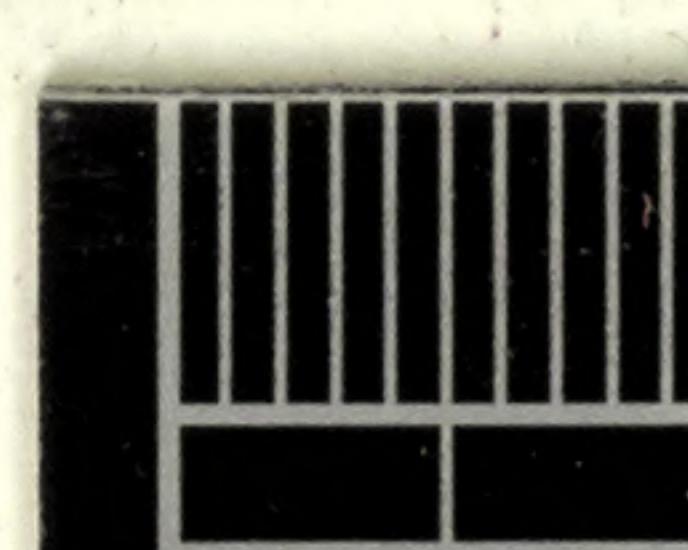


The logo for the Missouri Botanical Garden is displayed. It features a stylized, symmetrical plant symbol at the top, consisting of a circle with radiating lines and a central vertical axis. Below this symbol, the words "MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN" are written in a large, serif, all-caps font. The "O" in "MISSOURI" and the "O" in "BOTANICAL" are particularly prominent and stylized.

and surrounds the whole of lobose capsule  
covering also its top, only when the  
seeds become ripe, the upper part of  
the capsule falls off together with  
the corolla. — — —

It can not well be confounded with  
any other species, the characters given  
above distinguish it at once from *C. europaea*  
~~Epithymum~~ and others.

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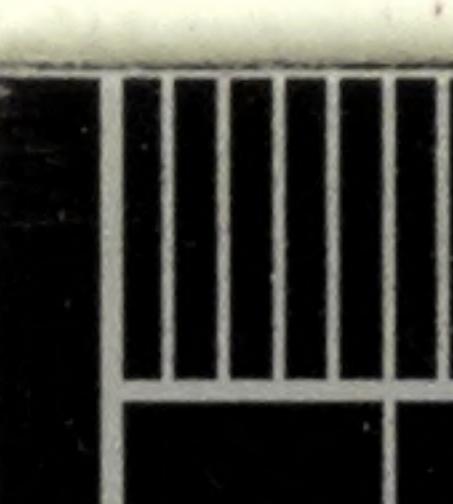
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Castanea : Euamericana

Cauli capitulo clavato tenuissimo ramoso,  
glomerulis arcte sessilibus, paucifloris, floribus  
singulis sessilibus, 5 partitis; ~~oligais~~  
~~capitatis~~ segmentis ovalis acutis acutis  
tubo corollae campanulato segmentis ovaliis  
capitatis ovalis acutis ciliis breviori, laevias  
limbi ovalis acutis eretas deinceps persistentes  
et aequante. staminibus limbo pecto  
brevioribus; squamis latis, tenuissimis  
truncatis  
api devene lato - fibratis; stylis cum  
sigmatibus diversatis ovarium globosum  
aequantibus; corolla ordinem capsularum  
globoso - depresso ~~masco~~ ~~erecto~~ ad basin  
persistente

— *Francesca* — *Henry Ward Beecher*  
C. Garrison

Very near C. Equisetina, but flowers and glomerules  
only half as large, stems capillary and  
branching, which is never the case in C. Equis.  
~~and~~, only\* not involving the corolla as much, the  
lobes of corolla finally open or somewhat  
reflexed, — ~~almost~~. — Must be further  
compared; I have seen it only with  
nearly ripe fruit  
and stamens <sup>nearly</sup> as long as the lobes of the corolla



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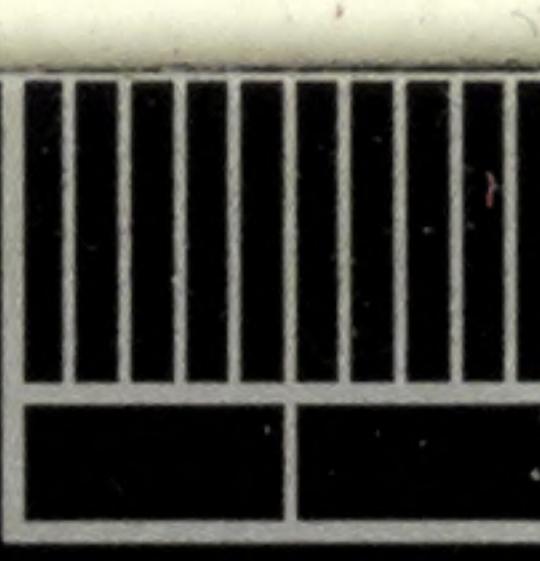
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# MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

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Asarta go thy way now

~~Passiflora~~

Caule ~~del capi Claveo~~ glomerulis capitulo sessilibus  
~~sessili~~ sessili, l. basi ~~pedicellatis~~ 5 partitis  
~~Floribus~~ brevioribus pedicellatis, tub. corollae campanulato subcyindrico  
calyxis segmenta ovata acuminate podo plenarie  
sub excedente, lacinias libris, ovatae acuminate <sup>ante 3.</sup>  
~~subvistos~~ erectas, patentes, demum reflexas ~~sub~~  
aequante, staminibus ~~sub~~ libris  
brevioribus, anthers ovato lobatis ~~obvolutis~~ granis  
ovatis crenulatis tub. corollae ~~punctis~~ <sup>oblongis</sup> ~~oblongis~~  
~~punctis~~ convergentibus. stylis cum stigmatibus  
ovarium globosum duplo super erat. apice solummodo di-  
stigmatibus stylis aequantiibus ~~punctis~~ <sup>vergentibus</sup>  
~~caeruleis~~ corolla <sup>caerulea</sup> globosa in ~~punctis~~ <sup>vergentibus</sup>  
capsulam ordinariam  
corolla max. resente ~~oblonga~~ <sup>rotundata</sup> 2)  
punctis leviter a. basi plena <sup>2</sup> ~~discrepante~~

Europe. I have specimens from Germany  
France, Italy & the Pyrenees. In meadows, heath  
dry ground &c.



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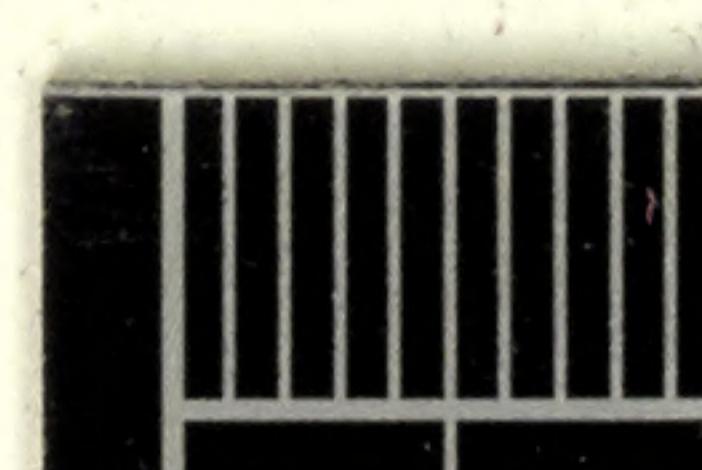
bearded grape, *Vitis Barbata*, figured already by Tabernemontanus (p. 1287) but Alex Brown has ascertained to be nothing but this *Cuscuta* growing on unripe berries of the grape vine, where it assumes a very singular shape it is often sterile and hangs down from the grape in long ~~spills~~ (sometimes a foot long) capillary filaments, somewhat resembling a beard.

*B. paniculata*

reddish

A variety with much smaller flowers and acuminate lobes of the calyx which are ~~not~~ longer than either the tube or the lobes of the corolla, grows near Triest (Berger on *Satureja montana* (Berger in *Herb. A. Braun*)). The same variety only differing by the ~~longer~~ wider lobes of the calyx occurs on *Lavandula stoechas* in the Pyrenees. (Hb. A. Braun). In both the capsule is very small and ~~surrounded~~ enveloped by the corolla which therefore does not exactly cover it like a ~~sheath~~ hood. The common form does also sometimes occur with a larger calyx which reaches to the ~~bottom of the capsule~~ lobes of the corolla is as long as the tube of the corolla.

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Cascata.

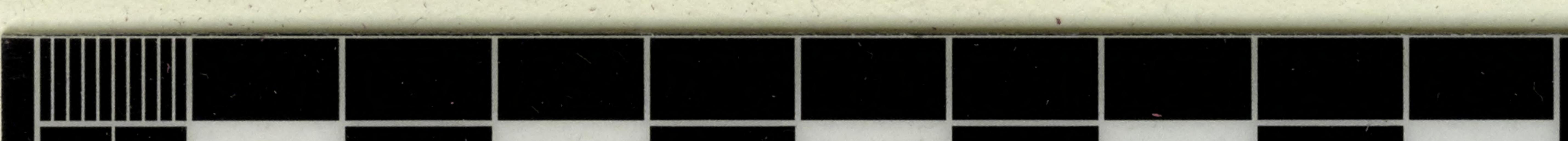
Olentosa

Caule capillare ramosissimo glandulosis  
baccatis, auste sessilibus, floribus sessilibus  
5. partitis, ~~tetragoniis~~ segmentis latoe foliis  
acuminatis ~~terebellis~~ paulo brevioribus  
tubo corollae breviter ea impunctato ~~symmetri~~ ~~symmetri~~ segmentis sequentibus  
et laciniis lirubis ~~segmentis~~ ovatis obtusis acutis  
multo ~~dimidios~~ breviori. staminibus ~~lirubis~~ lirubo. I. in dicta breviori  
medio ~~attingentibus~~, anthers ovatis;  
igarnis bifidis <sup>3</sup> <sub>2</sub> faciem tub.  
~~attingentibus~~ adhuc <sup>3</sup> <sub>2</sub> anthers; stylis  
ovario (globoso <sup>3</sup>) ~~mixta~~ longioribus  
capsula?

Southw. Tigray on Colinton ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> Braehead.

My specimen is just beginning to flower  
and I have only seen one completely open  
flower; but it appears to be well  
characterized by the large only & with  
acute <sup>and shorter with a few gland on the back</sup> lobes, which include  $\frac{3}{4}$  of  
the corolla; the lobes of this are  
obtuse ~~and~~ with the only flower seen by me  
acute, but probably spreading afterward,  
the scales are as long as the short  
tube, but appear not to be  
fringed or crenate, but if I am  
not much mistaken, bifid.  
At the base of the closely sessile young  
glomerules large ovate acuminate  
bracts are conspicuous.

The flowers resemble somewhat those of *C. Epithymum* by the acuminate lobes of the calyx,  
but are easily distinguished by the shape of the small corolla. The styles apparently spreading  
will probably be found at base of capsule



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*Socer Thrina spr.*

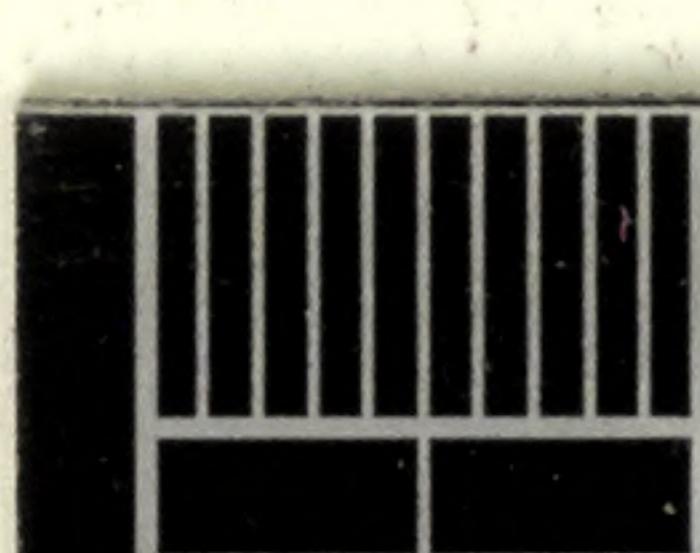
Sp II, 550

Europa media, Caucas.

~~V. Celer~~ <sup>Fr. [Sleyn]</sup>  
prose Fr. [Sleyn]

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Cicuta cupulata n. sp.

Caule capillaceo, glomerulis multifloris,  
capitatis ante sessilibus; floribus singulis ante  
sessilibus sub-5 partitis. ~~alyos~~  
campanulatae cupulatae lobis brevissimis  
transversi - ovatis, <sup>spicarum</sup> ob rupte cuspitatis  
~~testiculis~~ ~~alyos~~ ~~longitudine~~  
tubae corollae campanulatae, ~~alyos~~ breviorae  
segmenta ~~ovata~~ <sup>limbi</sup> ~~ovata~~ rotundatae erectae  
demanus patentes aequante, staminibus  
lumen <sup>filiformis</sup> ~~filiformis~~ excedentibus, ~~obtusis~~  
spicis truncatis apice fimbriatis <sup>apicis</sup> corollae attingentes, ~~corollae~~  
~~excedentibus~~ convergentibus;  
stylo cum stigmatis <sup>duplo</sup> ovarium depres-  
globosum <sup>depressum</sup> separantibus apice  
diversisibus, stigmatis stylis  
aequanteibus corolla versus capsulam  
globosam circumsciam marescente  
non elevata ~~per~~ a base non

Altai. Tschitauian, desert  
Altai, my specimens of Artemisia near midday?  
coll by Ledeboer.

This species is very near C. Epithymum,  
but is ~~an~~ easily distinguished  
from this species by its <sup>large</sup> calyx which covers the greater  
which is ~~nearly~~ <sup>sometimes</sup> entire and ~~that~~ part of the flower  
respect. similar to C. babylonica (in the species from the  
only  $\frac{1}{3}$  <sup>or even</sup> of it is divided into <sup>Altai)</sup> ~~obtuse~~  
broad obtuse lobes which are very  
shortly acuminate or cuspitate.  
The lobes of the whole flower is also ~~the~~ C. Epithymum  
smaller the capsule but half so large, the C. Epithymum  
the lobes of the corolla not acuminate, <sup>mostly</sup> but longer and  
but simply acute ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~long~~ ~~long~~ only acuminate at the  
The corolla adheres closely to the <sup>truncata</sup> apex.  
ripe capsule, ~~and is not as in~~  
C. Epithymum and appears to be attached  
to it at ~~its~~ base the place where  
it separates from its base; in C. Epithymum  
is is raised higher up by the enlargement  
of the capsule and approaches more C. European  
where it only covers the top of capsule hoodlike.



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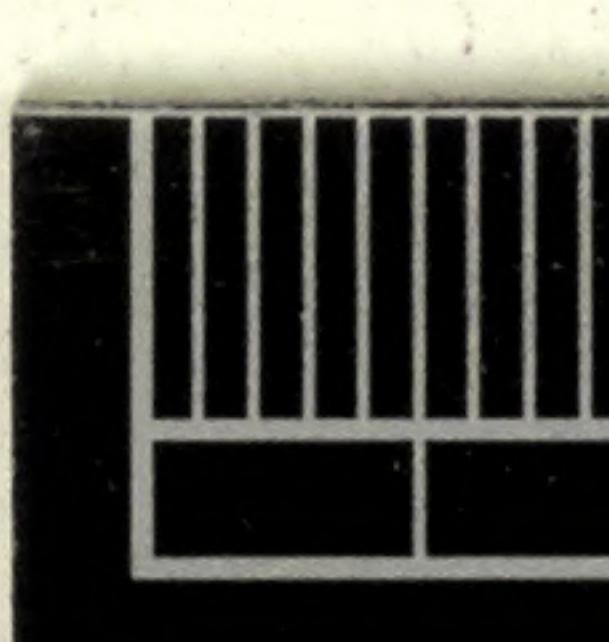


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the style is  
or divided nearly to the middle (in the specimen  
from the Taurian desert); the lobes broadly imbricated, and  
in all other respects similar to the other form

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Cuscuta cupulata

var ? obtusiloba  
caule subf. liforme, glomerulis multifloris  
capitatis sessilibus. floribus singulis, arte  
sessilibus 5 partitis, calyx <sup>in</sup> campanulata,  
cupulata. lobis obovato orbiculatis, glandulosa-  
carinatis ~~apice~~ subobcordatis; tubo <sup>in</sup> corolla  
campanulata calyx <sup>in</sup> subcordate <sup>medio</sup> glandulosas  
laciniis labiis ovatis abbasas erectas  
dehinc patentes, aequante, staminibus  
tubis brevioribus anthers orbiculatis  
squamis ovatis crenatae-pubescentes,  
tubo corollae attigitibus, convergentibus,  
stylos curvatis stigmatibus ovarium  
deprimi-globosum dividit superabundantibus  
(stigmatis stylis) subaequanteibus;  
capsula ?

On the Terek near the town  
of Circassia

It is probable that this is only  
a variety of C. cupulata but  
distinguished by stouter stems  
and branches, stronger texture of  
the calyx and corolla, but especially  
obtuse lobes of corolla and  
shorter styles. I have not seen  
any flowers more advanced than  
any ripe fruit.—



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H.B. Fr. 1825

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*Cuscuta desquama* n. sp.

caule filiforme, glomerulis sessilibus  
caulis, floribus singulis pedicellatis  
sub 4 partitis; tubo corollae compa-  
nulato calyxis segmentis ovato triang-  
ularibus subacute brevior, laevius  
limbi ovato lanceolatus obtusiusculus erectus  
aequaliter, staminibus limbo dividio  
brevioribus, anthers ovatis, <sup>triangularis</sup> squamis  
carentibus, <sup>brachiminis</sup> diversitatis cum stigmate, longioribus, divisi-  
vix aequalibus, corolla ~~ad basis~~ <sup>ad basis</sup> ~~ovata~~ <sup>persistente</sup>  
capsula <sup>ovata</sup> <sup>ovata</sup> globosa <sup>ovata</sup> <sup>ovata</sup>  
style diversitatis <sup>ad basis</sup> coronatum, <sup>persistente</sup>

HB. Acad Philad

sub nomine *C. Epithymum*, on Ramunculus?  
or *Polygonum Brunonianum*?

This species belongs to the section of  
*Cuscuta* for the old world with a large  
calyx and small, thin membranaceous  
corolla (*C. Epilinum* *C. planiflora*, *ambigua*,  
*C. minuta* ~~& *pusilla*~~) especially near the  
two first ones; but distinguish from all by the stoutish not  
~~all~~ by the absence of ~~the~~ subfilamentous <sup>spike-like</sup> stems <sup>especially</sup>  
scales! Amongst many flowers examined  
I found only in one a trace of scales  
in the form of two teeth at the base  
of one of the filaments.

The flowers are 4 and very rarely  
5 parted; — the large rather firm calyx includes  
more the greater part of the corolla;  
the filament being only half as large  
as the erect and even a little reflexed lobes  
limits of the corolla are little seen;  
the globous ovary is rather large in  
proportion and fills the whole wide tube  
of the corolla. Its size and its short  
style distinguish it from ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> this species  
amongst other characistics for *C. planiflora* (contra)  
to which it appears to bear ~~a~~ a close affinity.

*Nepeta Cataria* L.

Sp. II, 728  
R. II, 325

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